

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION.

The Hong Kong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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November 20 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 66 77

November 20 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 84 " 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.24

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ENTENTE DETERMINE ON A FIRMER
POLICY IN REGARD TO GREECE.

EGYPTIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES REFUSE
POLICIES FOR GREEK STEAMERS.

Germans Suffering Terribly Against General
Ivachoff's Army.

RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSIA
AND RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

MR. ASQUITH.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

November 20, 5.40 p.m.
Mr. Asquith interviewed the King to-day and made a report to
His Majesty of his ministerial visit to Paris.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE TO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

November 20, 9.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's Cape Town correspondent the Governor
General of South Africa in opening Parliament announced that there
had been a most gratifying response to the call for Volunteers for
service outside the Union, which will defray part of the cost.

THE RECRUITING SCHEME.

OFFICERS OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE EXEMPTED.

November 20, 2.55 p.m.

Certificated officers of merchantmen are exempted from enlist-
ment owing to the paramount importance of maintaining British
shipping.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

THE REAL ATTITUDE OF INDIA.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.

An example of the real attitude of India towards the war
The Times mentions that it has lately repeatedly received
long communications from eminent and responsible Indians, whose
right to act as spokesmen, is unquestioned, begging it to urge the
Government to raise new and larger Indian armies to fight for the
Allied cause.

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN AMERICA.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the hatching of Indian plots
in the United States is elucidated by a Washington telegram stating
that the evidence accumulated during the past year shows that
Indian revolutionaries are unusually active in America, especially
on the Pacific Coast. There is little doubt that their activities
are definitely connected with German agents, in return for
whose assistance Indians enlist in the ranks as German Propagandists.
There is reason to hope that President Wilson will shortly
take action against the movement. The newspapers declare that
drastic steps against German and Germanophile agents is imminent.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

November 20, 2.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent the Persian Gov-
ernment has telegraphed throughout the country announcing to the people
and the clergy the decision of the Shah not to leave the capital,
owing to the restoration of sincere and friendly relations with
Russia. The Government asks the populace to act in a manner
friendly to the Allies.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

THE SITUATION LESS SOMBRE.

November 20, 3.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens arrival from
the front describe the situation less sombrely.

The Serbian retreat has been perfectly orderly and the Serbians
still possess a thousand guns.

Owing to lack of support in Macedonia, on which the Serbians
had relied, the Bulgarians advanced on Uekub with little resistance,
and entered old Serbia, after Field Marshall Patnik had ordered a
general retreat.

The atrocities committed by the Bulgarians in Pirot were so
ghastly that the Austro-Germans intervened and policed Nish, in
order to save the population.

GALLANT FRENCH MARINES.

November 21, 1.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphing on Wednesday describes his
visit to Monastir, which was then the head-quarters of Colonel Vas-
sitch, and remnants of the heroic Babuna Pass defenders. They were
the only Serbian troops in the Moanastir region, and were cut off from
the rest of the Serbian army for two weeks. They could not save
the guns in the Babuna Pass so spiked them. There were only six
old pieces. During their retreat they barely escaped surrounding
in the north west of Prilep by Bulgarian cavalry galloping from
Krucevo.

The Serbians are now making a last stand west of the Cerna
river, half way between Prilep and Monastir, and are only hoping
to hold out for a few days.

Why the inhabitants at Monastir are in terror of the Comitadjis
is apparent from the fact that there are six thousand Bulgarian
inhabitants. Colonel Vassitch on Monday summoned their notables
and threatened them with drastic measures on the first outrage, and
simultaneously advised the Consuls to leave. The French Consul waited
anxiously, expecting news of the French Marine defenders of Belgrade.
The Consul was just leaving by train when Major Piot, Commander
of Marines, arrived on a dust and foam covered horse, and an-
nounced that he had left the Marines, who were reduced to sixty from
hundred, broken with fatigue and privation, four hours march from
Monastir. When they left Belgrade they had lost two men, and their
retreat was intercepted. They marched for weeks in the mountain
passes on the Albanian border, where help and provisions were sent
to them to enable them to reach Monastir.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

November 20, 5.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's at Malta correspondent there is reason to
believe that the Entente has determined on a firmer policy with
regard to Greece. It is understood that the consent of Greece to
allowing the withdrawal of the Anglo-French-Serbian troops into
Greek territory, if occasion arises, will not satisfy the
Allies without there are sufficient guarantees. It is understood
that the Allies will demand either immediate intervention, or im-
mediate demobilisation of the Greek army.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REFUSE POLICIES.

November 20, 9.00 p.m.

Egyptian insurance companies refuse to grant policies to Greek
steamers, and the banks will not accept bills of lading therefore.
The Egyptian Post Offices refuse money orders for Greece.

M. DENYS COCHIN'S MISSION ASSUMING GREAT IMPORTANCE.

November 20, 2.0 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the mission of the
French Cabinet Minister and ex-Premier, M. Denys Cochin, is assum-
ing great importance. Yesterday he had three interviews with M.
Soniouda, and also saw M. Venizelos. The latter reiterated to the
French Statesman his faith in the victory of the Allies.

M. Denys Cochin expressed his pleasure at the enthusiasm of
the Greek people for the cause of France.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

November 20, 6.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states the Germans are
suffering terribly against General Ivachoff's army in a desperate
effort to recoup the Samoyovo railway. This hitherto has been
absolutely hopeless. Experts say that the German chances are nil.

The German positions near Czartorysk are in a quagmire, men
horses and guns floundering helplessly. Their light bridges are
engulfed. The Russians under cover of the dense Autumn fog
are constantly launching surprise attacks.

ALLIES IN THE WEST.

LONDON TERRITORIALS' GREAT FEAT.

November 21, 1.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters dwells on the work of
the new army and the Territorials at Loos, which up to the present
has not been described in detail, especially that of the Fifteenth
Scottish, and Forty-seventh London Territorial Divisions. The
correspondent says that the former's initial charge over Hill
70 at tremendous speed, will always be remembered as
one of the great feats of the War. They took their
objectives and held them for three days against all attacks. As
regards the Londoners this correspondent says that the French, on
the extreme left were watching and cheering the Londoners as
they advanced when they saw a man kicking a ball ahead of the
others, they thought that he had gone mad, but he was a London
Irishman dribbling a football towards the goal. He held it for four-
teen hundred yards.

ARTILLERY AND GRENADE DUELS.

November 20, 5.00 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that during the night only artillery
and grenade duels, took place at isolated points in Artois, Aronne,
and Lorraine.

THE ALLEGED DISORDERS IN INDIA.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

London, November 19, 10.00 p.m.

Statements in the German press with regard to alleged dis-
orders in India have been reproduced in certain foreign
countries to the effect that revolt has broken out everywhere. Brah-
mins, Buddhists and Mohammedans uniting to make all possible
difficulties for the detested English. The Rajah of Bhagalpur
heads the movement. Grave disorders have occurred in
Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Jaipur. In the last
named place the rebels endeavoured to stop the departure of
native troops. British troops have had to retire and the rebels
have occupied the barracks and arsenals. The Secretary of State
for India announces that not a word of truth exists in these state-
ments from beginning to end. It may be added that there is no such
person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur, and if the Nawab of Bhagalpur
is referred to, he is a minor, aged 11 years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Crisis.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, Received November 21.

According to Reuter's Lisbon correspondent a political crisis,
which has been simmering for some time, has culminated with
the Cabinet resigning. M. Costa for a fortnight has vainly sought a
solution to the difficulties. The President has accepted the res-
ignations of the Ministry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S GRATITUDE.

London, Received, November 21.

Prince Ranjitsinhji out of gratitude for the treatment of his
accident in the Nursing Home at Leeds has undertaken to present
Leeds Infirmary with one hundred guineas a year on his birthday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON INDIA.

London, Received, November 21.

Mr. Chamberlain, in apologising for his inability to attend a
lecture on "India and the Empire" at Birmingham, wrote:
"I am detained by urgent official duties. The development of India and the Government in recent years, also the part taken by India, and especially by the Indian Army in the present war combine to give additional importance to problems connected with India's future. No part of the Empire presents problems that are more important or more difficult, but, given the necessary patience, good will and sympathy, we may look forward with confidence to the future."

INDO-CHINA.

Important Export Regulations.

The Government Gazette states that the Consul-General for France
has notified the Hong Kong Government that the following orders
have been promulgated by the Governor-General of Indo-China
in a Proclamation of the 29th October last:

1. The Order of the 3rd September, 1915, prohibiting the export
and the re-export of coal and coke.

2. The Order of the 18th September, 1915, declaring that the
provisions of the preceding Order must be made applicable to French
colonies and protectorates.

Notwithstanding the above the French Government has decided
to authorise:

(1) The export of the materials in question if destined for France,
colonies, or allied countries.

(2) The export of these same goods if destined for China or the
Philippines, and this export to take place under the same conditions
as the export of rice, that is to say, on special request and with the
reserve that export must produce a regular certificate.

THE UNION CONTINGENT FOR EAST AFRICA.

November 19, 7.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria reports that Colonel Bevers,
commander of a column during the campaign in German South-
West Africa, commands the Union Contingent for East Africa.

GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS.

November 19, 7.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, in Berlin
it is officially announced that a submarine sank the British
auxiliary Para on the 6th inst. Next day, in Sollum harbour, she de-
stroyed by gun-fire two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats each with two
guns, and also沉没 by fire an armed British merchantman, cap-
turing its gun. It is noteworthy that the Para is probably the Tara,
an armed naval tender, mentioned on November 8 as having
been sunk by two German submarines, thirty-four of the crew being
missing.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

November 19, 8.35 p.m.
Reuter learns from an authoritative Persian source that the Persian Government is doing everything possible to meet the views of Britain and Russia. It has prohibited the Moharemen processions through the streets. The Austrians interned, who escaped from the Caucasus to Persia, have been supplied with guards from the British Legations.

Mukhbar El Saltaneh, the former Governor-General of Southern Persia, who was recalled in deference to the wishes of Great Britain, has been succeeded by Prince Muzaffar El Saltaneh, uncle of the Shah, who has proceeded to his post with an adviser who is strongly pro-Entente.

THE DARDANELLES.

November 19, 8.5 p.m.
Reuter is informed that there is absolutely no truth in the statement appearing in the German press to the effect that Great Britain has informed Russia that she is withdrawing from the Dardanelles.

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRENZE.

November 19, 9.20 p.m.
A report from Syracuse states that a steamer has arrived there with forty-nine Indians, part of the crew of the sunken s.s. *Firenze*. They proceeded to Genoa, whence they will be repatriated to Bombay.

LORD DERBY'S ENLISTMENT SCHEME.

Correspondence between Lord Derby and Mr. Asquith is published, in which the position of the married men who have enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme is defined thus, Mr. Asquith concurring: Unmarried men shall be called up first. If, apart from munition makers, etc., and others exempted by local tribunals, there still remains a considerable number of young men not joining voluntarily, then either the married men shall be released from their pledge, or Parliament shall pass a Bill compelling young men to serve; if Parliament refuses, the married men shall be released automatically. Lord Derby hopes, however, that the young men not enlisting will be a negligible minority, thus there would be no question of legislation.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS AGAIN REPULSED.

November 20, 12.15 a.m.
Reuter correspondent Petrograd reports a fresh repulse of German attempts to cross the Dvina to the north-west of Friedrikshstadt. It is recorded in a communiqué that attempts to reach the river Styr were also repulsed in the vicinity of Chortytsk station, but in the neighbourhood of the town, the Russians withdrew to the right bank covered by a fierce artillery fire preventing the enemy from even attempting to attack.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT.

November 19, 4.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports a most lively artillery engagement in Alsace. A communiqué adds that eight German aeroplanes attempted to fly over Lunéville, but were driven off and repulsed by French aircraft.

NOTHING NEW.

November 20, 12.50 a.m.
A Paris communiqué states that there is nothing new on the Western front.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.

November 20, 12.50 a.m.
The Paris communiqué states: The Eastern Army is quiet, except in the district of Strumitsa where the Bulgarians attacked and were repulsed with considerable loss.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

November 20, 5.55 a.m.
A Rome communiqué reports that the Italian infantry in the Carso, between 1915 and 1916, renewed their attacks with marked success, particularly on the San Michele sector. A brigade succeeded in capturing the whole mountain ridge which descends from the third peak of San Michele to the Isonzo. A violent counter-attack ejected them, but the brigade reformed and recaptured the position. The enemy made seven furious onslaughts all night. Each time they reached the Italian lines and each time they were repulsed in disorder, with enormous losses. Finally, the Italians sprang from the trenches in the darkness and dispersed the enemy.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

November 20, 5.55 p.m.
Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verona, Vicenza, Grado and Udine on the 18th. Four civilians were injured at Verona and twelve were killed and twenty-seven wounded at Udine, only eight of whom were soldiers.

LIEUT. COMMANDER LAYTON ESCAPES.

November 20, 6.25 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that Lieut. Commander Layton of *HMS B18*, which was destroyed by the Germans in Manila, was repatriated and has proceeded in safety from the Internment Camp at Duxford. A statement by German wireless that Layton had been taken to France and the parole is false. He was not on parole.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

GERMAN METHODS OF WARFARE.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir.—Surely the extract from the German newspaper *Hamburger Nachrichten*, quoted in the issue of a local newspaper cannot be a full translation of the latter part of the article appearing in that German newspaper! Having regard to the facts known to the world, including Germany, when that article was written, it would seem that the following words in parentheses must have been added to those in inverted commas, and have been left untranslated:

"We have shown the world that we wage war with martial weapons (amongst which must be included mines and torpedoes for use by our submarines) against merchant vessels, and also poisonous gas, now that we have invented, and chosen to use, it," not by assassination" (except on the frequent occasions when we have deemed it to be necessary or advisable for our success to assassinate prisoners of war and wounded men, and also for the purpose of inspiring terror, on "peaceable citizens, women, and children, and occasionally neutrals), "bribery" (unless it has been deemed advisable by us to make payments, and promises on valueless scraps of paper, such as we have made to Bulgaria, and such as we have made to others for the purpose of causing trouble to our enemies, and so assisting us to victory), "lies" (except when it has appeared to us to be necessary, in our own interests, not to tell the truth), "and defamation of all kinds" (unless our chances of success could, as it seemed to us, be enhanced by defaming our enemies).—Yours, etc.,

THE SUEZ CANAL.

More Idle Rumours in Hongkong.

For over a week past, the all-knowing ones of the Colony who knew all about the big battle in the North Sea which never took place, who brought thousands of Russian soldiers through Great Britain and who sank the Queen Elisabeth at least forty times, have been telling us that the Suez Canal is closed to passenger traffic.

Thrumour probably arose from a story published a week ago by pro-Germans in Manila. Certainly a telegram was sent—or alleged to have been sent—from "the United States" (origin unknown) to the German Consulate in Manila, to the effect that the Canal was closed. But Hongkong people, as a rule, are not in the habit of losing any sleep over German telegrams to Manila.

In view of the circumstances, however, the Telegraph takes pleasure in repeating the following from the Manila *Advertiser*:

"Yesterday afternoon the following cable message was sent to the *Bulletin*'s Washington correspondent:

"Is the Suez Canal closed to merchantmen?

The following reply was received at 4.55 p.m.:

"No.—It is presumed that the correspondent made all efforts to ascertain the facts in the case. This another Manila war rumour has died a horribile."

Letter Carrier Caught.

For unlawfully carrying un stamped letters in the Colony, a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr. Lupton at the Police Court this morning.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

LAROB HAUL FROM BLUE FUNNEL BOAT.

How the Company is Victimized.

At the Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Haslewood, two Chinese were charged with importing 49 tails of prepared opium, and 120 lbs. of raw opium on the s.s. *Glaucus*. A second charge of having the same in their possession was preferred against them:

Revenue-Officer Wilden stated that the two men were seen to be hauling the opium from the well on the after deck, by an European boatswain and the revenue officers. The suggestion was that the drug was being landed in Hongkong. The ship was from England and was bound for the North.

A Chinese Revenue Officer spoke to seeing the men engaged in the work of pulling up the opium from the well.

Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. F. Johnston, Stokes, and Master, then entered the Court and intimated that he was present in the interests of the Steamship Co.

His Worship stated he was going to convict the prisoner, and asked Mr. Preston if he were for or against the prisoners, to which Mr. Preston replied he was very much against prisoners.

One of the defendants stated the drug was not his, he was only sending a "coolie" down. The second defendant made the same excuse.

Mr. Taylor said that there appeared to be a working organisation both in Shanghai and here in Hongkong which was doing a great deal of harm to the Company and he was instructed to say that the Company hoped the police would get to the bottom of the affair.

His Worship:—The evidence is very simple.

Mr. Taylor valued the prepared opium at \$320, and the raw opium at \$1,200.

His Worship:—It seems rather absurd to fine the men the sum of \$15,000; I shall fix them \$5,000 each, or, in default of payment, 12 months' imprisonment.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued on Saturday, by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D. state:

Joined.

Seppen A. W. Jester joined the Corps on 19. 11. 15, allotted Corps No. 1940 and posted to Engineer Company.

Discipline.

Members of the Corps are reminded that an Officer or soldier is forbidden to publish or communicate, either directly or indirectly, to the press, any military information, or the views of any military object, without special authority.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 22nd instant, nil.

Details.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, On

date, until 25th instant—Scouts Company.

Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart

P. of M. Campi, Kowloon, On

duty to-night—Right Section M.

G. Company.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Kennedy

On duty to-morrow night—M. G. See. At. Batty, and Left Sec. M. G. Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Wolfe

On duty 22nd inst.—Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty—Capt. Charchill

Officer on duty—Sergeant until 25th

inst.—Sergeant Kennedy.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Kennedy

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